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From the Boston Pearl.

THE COUNTRY PEDAGOGUE.

FROM AN UNPUBLISHED NOVEL.

There is his humble mansion skilled to rule,
The village master kept his little school.

Goldsmith.

The necessity of supporting myself and my
father called for a vigorous exertion of all my
faculties, and perhaps assisted me by diverting
my mind from the too painful contemplation of
the unfortunate circumstances which had parted
me from my beloved Mary. The office
which my father recently forced upon me, sug-
gested to me the idea of turning pedagogue.—
There is no more honorable employment than
that of nurturing the young ideas; but is pain-
ful to observe, that in those districts where
schoolmasters are most needed, they are worst
paid and held in least estimation. Some years
back, the schoolmaster was not so much abroad
as Mr. Brougham would lead us to believe he
is at present, and the country schools in the
vicinity of New York did not enjoy a high char-
acter.

After I had resolved to wield the birch,
I eagerly looked in all the papers for the ad-
vertisement of some School Committee, for I knew
that places were constantly vacated, for they
were generally filled by migratory Yankees,
who assumed the command of a school for a
short time as a step to some higher preferment,
or to gain a little ready money to assist them
in the manufacture of machines for which they
hoped to gain patents. It was not long before
I was informed that the inhabitants of Fish-
creek (Long Island) were in want of a master.
Their advertisement was signed by Dirk Von
Runt, Jacobus De Nice, and Wolfert Halen,
the examining members of the school commit-
tee. Nicholas Von Runt, the brother of one of
the above mentioned gentlemen, being in the
city, honored me with an interview, and kindly
offered to take me down to Fishcreek, inviting
me to pass the night at his house. Having
made all the preparations in my power for the
security and comfort of my father, taking care
to leave some money with old Mrs. Clinton, a
fellow-lodger, I got into Nicholas Von Runt's
Dutch wagon, which was drawn by two spirited
young colts, and which whirled us through the
city at a most rapid rate. After crossing the
ferry, Nick made me alight at a tavern, in order
that he might treat me.

"What'll you take, master?" was his civil in-
vitation. I accepted a glass of Port, and my
entertainer joined me in it without much relish.
After drinking it, I turned to go. "No—no—
master," said he; "don't be in such a hurry.—
Here, my friend," (to the bar-keeper,) give me
a glass of brandy." He was beginning to pour
out a glass for me, but I prevented him.—
"What!" cried he, "do you absteme? Well,
here's my service to you." He drank off his
glass, but I saw that he regarded me with an
evil eye, for discountenancing his conviviality.
"I'll take a glass of gin, said he, 'and while I'm
sweetening it, you may just make me a mug of
punch, and get your boy to draw a quart of
beer.' He drank this vast quantity without any
apparent or immediate inconvenience, although
some succeeding potatoes at Fishcreek, as it
will be shortly be perceived, prostrated his en-
ergies. So we re-entered the vehicle, and
drove furiously off. Nicholas rallied me on
my refusal to swill, and I replied in the words
of Hamlet—

It is a custom

More honored in the breach than the observance.
This heavy-headed revel, east and west,
Makes us traduced and taxed of other nations:
They clepe us drunkards, and with swinish phrase
Sail our addition; and, indeed it takes
From our achievements, though performed at height,
The pith and marrow of our attribute.

Nicholas did not appear to relish this harrangue,
but he eyed me with great awe, and evidently
entertained a high idea of my capacities.

"I won't go home," said he, as we entered
Fishcreek, "but I'll take you to my brother's,
where you may find 'Cobus and Wolfert.'"
We drove into the yard, and were soon ushered
into the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Dirk Von
Runt, Katrina Keppel, a pretty young girl, and
an old woman, who I afterward understood was
Nick's mother. There was a sideboard in the
corner of the room, covered with decanters and
glasses. There was no regular introduction,
Nicholas merely saying the 'Master' I and then
going to the sideboard, and helping himself to
a jill of unadulterated brandy. The elder Von
Runt was a man of about fifty years of age.—
His countenance was stern and weatherbeaten.
He was clad in grey, and had a night-cap upon
his head, while his bare feet were thrust into
ample slippers. He made me draw my chair
up to his side, and I then perceived that he had
been drinking.

"Nick," said he to his brother, "bring the gin
and water here!" Nicholas obeyed, and placed
them upon a small light-stand within reach.—
"Now, Master, take some gin," I declined.
"He abstemes," said Nicholas.

The old Dutch lady said something in her
native tongue, and laughed; then, rising, she
took a wine-glass full of gin, and, curtseying to
me, tossed it off, smacking her lips after she
had swallowed it.

"Do you understand what she said?" asked
Nicholas, who was now rather unsteady. I re-
plied in the negative.

"Why she says," continued he, maliciously,
'you're a great fool not to drink, and she don't
believe you can keep school without it.'"

As it was now dark, candles were called
for, and I was much amused at the anxiety
manifested by the negroes to behold me. Two
black women entered, each bearing a candle,
which they placed upon the mantel-piece, star-
ing at me with their huge saucer eyes, all the
time. They were about leaving the room, when
unsatisfied curiosity called them back.

"Top, Martha," said one of them to her com-
panion, "we nist set them candles even." They
adjusted them, and then slowly backed out of
the room, staring at me all the time.

Presently after, a black boy entered. He
gazed at me without appearing to have entered
the room for any other purpose, but said slyly,
"Martha say de candle was nist tuck up per-
pendicular in he socket." He mended the per-
pendicular, and then left. But lo! another
servitor! An aged negro came in—"Beg
pardon—but Venus say her candle was nist strait
nuther." He fixed the candle, stared at me
and then left. I was amused at this practical
illustration of the poverty of Ethiopian imagina-
tions.

"Master," said the elder Von Runt to me, "I
don't believe 'Cobus and Wolfert' will be here
to-night. But they go by what I say; so if
the women will hold their plaguy tongues, I'll
ask you a few questions."

"With all my heart," said I.

"Well, Master," said the critic, "suppose we
take grammar first; I'll give you some exam-
ples of bad grammar, and you shall correct
them. Now, look out—I shall be hard upon
you. Now, for instance, Look at that Frank-
lin stove! What had that ought to be?"

"It ought to be a fire-place," said I; "I don't
approve of stoves."

"No, no, Master," said Dirk, grinning, "that
wasn't what I meant. The sentence was 'bad
grammar, and I wanted that you should tell
me what it had ought to be. Try again—Look
at that Franklin stove!"

I answered unblushingly, "You should say,
'look at that ere Franklin stove.'"

"Right, Master," cried Dirk, approvingly.—
"Try another sentence—Those who are indus-
trious should prosper."

"It should be," said I, "Them what is indus-
trious should prosper." I knew that if I told
the old fellow that the sentences stood correct
originally, he would have laughed in my face.

"Spell eighty."

"AT—eighty."

The fellow was amazingly pleased, and com-
plimented me upon my extraordinary aptness
and correctness. Some silly questions about
the earth and moon, and a desire that I would
write my name and say the multiplication ta-
ble, completed my examination. I was assured
by Dirk that it was decisive, 'for,' said he, 'I
have the other committee-men, and all the
rest of them under my thumb'—and to give em-
phasis to the expression, he poked me in the
ribs. I now endeavored to enter into conver-
sation with the females, but they returned mon-
osyllabic answers to me, although they kept up
a chattering in Dutch together.

Dirk had been continually filling and empty-
ing tumblers—from which the pure element
was assiduously banished; and I found from
his conversation, that Nicholas, also, had been
adding a little too much whiskey to his water.

"Come, Master," roared he, "it's getting late.
My wife won't know what's become of me; so
I move that we be starting." He rose from his
chair, but after lurking to starboard and
larboard, he fell astern, and settled bodily down
into his former position.

Dirk, although much in the same condition
himself, laughed heartily, though silently, at his
brother's infirmity, and then, assuming an air
of gravity, whispered to me, "I want to speak
to you in private. Do you get up and go out
on to the back stoop, and I'll follow you right
out."

I rose, as he desired me, and leaned on the
railing. I looked forth into the night, but
it was pitch dark, and a dense mist threw back
the rays of light from the parlor windows. I
soon heard the shuffling step of Dirk, and he
came up to me, and grasped the railing, to keep
himself from falling.

"I tell you what," said he, "do you think any-
body can hear us?"

"Not a soul," answered I.

"Sure of it?"

"I'd stake my life upon it."

"Well, then—don't say that I said so—but
between you and I,—my brother's drunk!"

"Is this all you have to say?" asked I.

"All? Why, it's enough, isn't it?" Nicholas

is drunk," replied the intoxicated booby, laugh-
ing.

"You lie!" was the hasty ejaculation of Ni-
cholas, who had come upon the stoop unheard,
and now fell upon his elder brother in fury.—
Had there been the least appearance of dan-
ger in the conflict which ensued, I should have
deemed it my duty to interfere. But the un-
steady combatants were incapable of doing
each other any serious injury. Nicholas, how-
ever, succeeded in rolling his brother under
him, and then exclaimed, in a high tone of de-
light, "Who's drunk now, brother Dirk?"

His wagon was now brought to the door, and
we sprang into it. The colts bounded over the
rugged road with fearful velocity, and I began
to fear that the wagon would be dashed to pic-
ces. I endeavored to take the lines from Ni-
cholas, but he resisted obstinately. "No, no,
Master," said he, "each to his trade!" The
seat on which he sat was nothing but a board
laid across the onsteady sides of the vehicle.
The great weight of Nicholas secured it, how-
ever. At length, we turned into the lane lead-
ing to his house, where my companion gave his
colts a cut, and one of the rope-traces broke.
I pointed out the disaster, but he gave it no at-
tention. We rushed along with arrowy speed,
dashed into the barn-yard, where the horses
made for the barn, and then stopped stock
still. Nicholas and I were pitched out—and
the former staggered into the house, complet-
ely incapable of farther exertion. The unhappy
wife of Nicholas left the room, with an angry
glance at her husband, and I afterward found
that she unharmed the horses, littered, and
fed them, and ran the wagon under cover.—
When she re-appeared, I anticipated a stormy
time, but I found that my presence had the
effect of checking the utterance of those vitu-
perative epithets which were at her tongue's
end, ready for loud delivery. Finding that I
was regarded as *un de trop* by the lady, I me-
ditated a retreat, which was prevented for so-
medie by the terrified and helpless Nicholas, who
regarded me as his only safeguard. After sit-
ting as long as decency required, I was shown
to the best room in the house. Tired and fat-
igued, I hastily threw myself upon the bed,
and was preparing to resign myself to the arms
of Morpheus, when the pent up passions of the
injured fair one in the room below, broke forth
with a vehemence which was positively terrific.
I could hear distinctly every word of abuse she
heaped upon her unworthy partner. Occasion-
ally Nicholas growled out some reply, which,
in that war of words, sounded like a cannon
fired in the midst of musquetry, during the fu-
ry of a sea-fight. At length, the war of words
was ended—I hoped for a truce. But alas!

a warfare of another sort commenced. I heard
the fierce clash of shovel and tongs, and the
sullen sound of the teapot banged repeatedly
upon the impervious skull of Nicholas. Then
came on the lory of the fight. The table was
upset—the crockery crashed—the fair Bellona
screamed—the Bacchus groaned, and all anon
was silence. I slept.

The next morning I awoke early, and de-
scended to the parlor. I was unfortunate en-
ough to surprise Mrs. Von Runt in the very
act of removing the trophies of the battle.—
She colored up, but I endeavored to re-assure
her, by observing,

"So the lightning struck, then? I heard the
thunder very plainly."

"Oh, Master," answered Mrs. Von Runt,
smiling,—"Don't try to soft soap it over. I had
a kind of scrumming with my beast of a hus-
band, that's a fact!"

"I need not ask, madam, I observed with a
low bow, 'which was victorious. The enemy,
I presume, was driven from the field, with the
loss of his ammunition and baggage.'"

"And the loss of a little blood, too!" exclaim-
ed the lady with spirit, at the same time exten-
ding her gloveless and horny hands. "There!
Master—Look at them pickers and stealers;
they're as long and sharp as a wild cat's. I
should like to see the man that could get the
upper hand, with these in his face!" I insert
'em right under his eyes, and they take the
skins of his face off, as slick as ever you see a
potatoe peeled."

Nicholas soon after entered the room, with
his head bound up. He looked sulky and con-
fused, and as soon as his wife left the room,
said, "there's a precious piece of human flesh
—I'd as lief be with a she-bear, as live
with that 'ere woman, Master. If you was in
the house, I'd leather her like wrath."

"Oh!" said I "pray don't let me interrupt
your customary exercise." Nicholas grinned
fiercely.

It was agreed that I should try the school for
a week or two. I resolved that I would not
accept the proposal of taking my meals at a
separate farm-house every day, but would board
myself, as the school-house was near the vil-
lage, and sleep in a little attic, which swelled
the proportions of the building to an unusual
size. The folks were very sorry at my so do-
ing, because they lost the opportunity of dis-
playing their wealth and hospitality to me.—
The girls, too, were forced to relinquish their
plans of dressing in their finery, on week days,
to astonish, dazzle, and captivate the youthful
Master. I escaped, however, some very heavy
drinking, and accordingly preserved my health

for the brief period of my reign, which lasted
no longer than a fortnight.

The day in which I entered upon the dis-
charge of my duties, was an eventful one. I
thought I detected among the scholars a dis-
position to break through the regulations which
I had imposed upon them. Now, although at
the Athenian Seminary, I had been ready en-
ough to laugh at all restraint, I was the very
first to condemn such conduct, when I ran the
risk of suffering personally from the consequen-
ces. I knew that well begun was half done,
and so I determined to crush rebellion in the
bud.

The most prominent boy of the highest form
was Derrick Pelt, a brawny young yeoman, e-
qually expert at wielding the cudgel and the
fist. He had whipped several Masters, and
had been known to assert that he could thrash
any dozen men in succession, one down, ano-
ther on. He was tall and muscular, and al-
together a fine looking fellow. I dared not trust
his tongue, and so, on observing him whisper
in a seditious manner among his comrades, I
called him out into the centre of the floor.—
Derrick refused to come.

"I shall think, if you attempt to disobey, sir,"
said I, sneeringly, "that you are afraid to come
out."

Want of courage was not one of Derrick's
failings. He accepted the challenge with the
alacrity of a knight errant, and advanced with
threatening gestures, amid the silent smiles of
his school-mates. But I was prepared for his
reception. He aimed a blow at me with sur-
prising rapidity, but he could not beat down
my guard, while I rushed within his, and planted
a tremendous blow under his ear. The giant
reeled backward, made a few abortive attempts
to keep his feet, and then fell with a crash that
shook the school-house from the roof to the
ground. I felicitated myself on the result of
the first round, for I saw that the scholars look-
ed gloomy and despairing.

Derrick rose, and came raging on. But he
was incautious from passion, while I preserved
an enviable coolness. I received him on my
left arm, and then pitched into his breadbasket
with the full strength of my right. Down he
went again. He tried a third round, and I
found it necessary to be summary. So I planed
my 'bunch of fives' full in his face, and he
fell over against the wall up to which we had
fought. He rested against it for a few seconds
while the blood gushed from his nostrils and
mouth, and he fell over heavily upon his face.
I had punished him severely,—but he was older
and stronger than myself, and my very exis-
tence depended on the result of the battle. I
suffered him to lay until he had recovered him-
self. But another opponent appeared in the
person of Reimseus Pelt, a younger brother of
the giant. He sprang upon his seat, braced
his back against the wall, and dared me to come
on. I accepted his challenge, but quelled him
in a different manner. With my right hand I
caught him by the nape of his neck, while with
my left seized his struggling leg, and lifting
him from the ground, and hurled him through
the closed window, shivering the glass, and
dashing the sash to atoms. Derrick now re-
covered.

"May I speak?" asked he humbly, after he
had risen.

"Yes, sir," I replied, "if you can speak."

"Well, then, Master," said he, "just let me
say that you are a real hard chicken. I've
licked all that's kept school before you, since I
was fourteen, but I never have seen your like.
You're a roarer! Let me advise my school-
fellows not to provoke you, for there's no back
out about you." He then obtained permission
to wash the blood from his face, resumed his
seat, and applied himself diligently to his book.

After school, I took my meal, and had just
concluded it, when the father of the young
Pelts arrived, in a great passion and a great
coat.

"Master!" he roared out, "how came that
window broke?"

"Why, sir," replied I, coolly, "your son took
a flying leap through it, this morning. He was
in such a hurry, that he did not see where he
was going to."

Pelt Senior was in the prime of life; I had
had ample proof of the toughness of his race,
in the contest of the morning. But the affair
with the father was not decided by my pugilis-
tic skill. The old man hauled a cowskin from
his pocket. But alas! for him; his notions
were made with the proverbial slowness of the
Hollanders, and ere he knew into whose hands
he had fallen, I snatched the cowskin from his
hand, and held it in a threatening manner over
his head. He was completely confounded.

"Take your hat off," cried I. He scratched
off his rusty beaver. "Now," continued I, "as
you're come to school, sit down, and don't stir
from your place." He sat with out a murmur,
and I went to work setting copies for the after-
noon. I kept him at his seat until the scholars
came to school, and then I gave him permission
to depart.

"Good afternoon," said he submissively, and
then, turning to my pupils, added, "I tell you
what, boys—don't do nothing to the Master.
He's the prettiest fellow of his inches that I ever
saw; he's licked me!"

I am afraid the course I pursued was too in-

dependent. I did not trouble myself to flatter
the old female gossip, or to praise the
young ones. In fact, I turned from a fair face
with a sigh, for beauty but reminded me of one
most beautiful, and called up recollections of
what I had lost, too painful to be borne. I had
hardly been a fortnight in office, when a rival
schoolmaster came to Fishcreek. He was a
Yankee from Vermont, Prosper Parkins by
name, a pedagogue of the first water. When
asked about his qualifications, he made a long
speech, which I must condense for want of
space. "What can I do? Every—most every
thing. Teach readin', rortin', spellin', figures,
geography, the natur' of the sun and moon and
the planetary globes,—how to rectify the equi-
nox, and prognosticate the weather. What
can I do? I can make and mend wooden
clocks, also, shoes and broom-handles—doctor
cattle, children, and women, and cure the yel-
low fever. What can I do? When there's
good victuals to be had, I can reach to, and
help myself—I can eat like a horse, and swal-
low like a sand-bank. I can court the gals,
and lick the fellurs. I can do most anything
in the way of mending tins, and have got a lot
of nutmegs, genuine—take 'em back, if they
don't last most up to the hump. That's a leetle
suthing quite uncommon. Don't you want me
to teach school? Just say, if you do. You
do,—don't you? Guess I'll stay. You'll have
me,—won't you? Well, I'll stay."

Of course, after hearing of the Yankee's elu-
quence, I received an intimation that my ser-
vices were no longer required. After Prosper
Parkins had bargained to stay six months, one
of his nutmegs was found to be a manufactur-
ed article—but too late; he was firmly settled
at Fishcreek.

I was anxious to join my father. "My dear
sir, how do you get along?" was my first in-
quiry, on meeting him.

"Oh, werry well. I'm glad you're back,
Frank. They've got a new candy-shop over
the way; you can get horebound for three-
pence an ounce."

From the National Gazette.

National Science of the Scriptures.—Al-
though in the words of a highly respectable
geologist, "the Bible does not pretend to be a re-
velation of Natural Science"—yet I feel con-
fident that it was never intended to contradict
the truths of natural knowledge—and if we
closely examine the structure of the moral laws,
we find that they are most wonderfully based
upon an accurate preception of the same natu-
ral laws, which we, after many ages of igno-
rance and violence, are just beginning to com-
prehend.

The time in which the dialogue, and the
laws connected with it, were given to the He-
brews was not an age of ignorance.—It is now
ascertained that scientific attainments of a very
diversified character were acquired by the
Egyptians, and by some of the nations of Asia
—the results of which appear in the ruins of
most magnificent temples—in enormous pyra-
mids, yet entire—in the excavation of moun-
tains as depositories for the dead, who were
embalmed with expensive drugs and wrapped
in a profuse quantity of linen or muslin foldings.
Descriptions of various useful arts, cultivated
with scientific delicacy, are found painted in
sull brilliant colors, on the walls of caves and
tombs now imbedded in the sands of the desert
—and relics of writings, some of which un-
fold an antiquity of 4000 years, display a de-
gree of natural science in some respects supe-
rior to our own—and in perfect accordance
with the narrative of scriptural history.

Anatomy, physiology, metallurgy, geology,
architecture, engineering, mechanics, writing,
printing, painting, sculpture, agriculture—every
variety of natural knowledge and ingenious
art were known to the Egyptians anterior to the
birth of Moses—and we are informed by the
Scriptures that the laws transmitted by him,
were given, in many instances, for the express
purpose of contrast—to reform evils already
existing, and therefore facts of prior occurrence
are repeatedly appealed to in the Hebrew writ-
ings.

It is no great stretch of imagination to be-
lieve that the architects, engineers, physicians
and priests of Egypt had carefully observed,
what we now call, the geological formation of the
quarries, which were opened and exten-
sively worked to erect the numerous and vast
buildings prepared for the worship of their
gods—and, as has also been lately suggested
by Hceeren, to be used as manufactories of cot-
ton cloths, the monopoly in which it is supposed
was possessed by the Egyptian priests!

Must we infer because this subject was not
expressly mentioned in the sacred writings in
our style of nomenclature—that there were no
intelligent enquirers to examine the peculiar-
ities of the earth and rocks when the extensive
canals were formed for the purpose of civilization?
or when the numerous excavations were made
in the mountains to dispositive their embalmed
dead? Were there no ingenious artificers whose
interests required selection and variety in met-
als, earthen and stones? Were there no travel-
lers in those early times to detail the peculiar-
ities of formation in the distant countries they
traversed with caravans—and to bring speci-
mens of curiosities from the banks of strange

...to suggest new views and theories to the learned of Egypt—and to offer new facts for the benefit of the numerous interests engaged in active employments of every diversified character?

In a state of high refinement and civilization such as became a proverb, were not men on the Nile likely to employ their leisure, their talents, and their fortunes in the same investigations that now seduce the active intellect of our philosophers?

From the beginning of man's formation, the earth has exhibited the same attractions—it has been regulated by the same wonderful principles—directed by the same Deity. It is where ignorance succeeds to knowledge, that what was before a natural and intelligible truth, becomes a perverted and clouded superstition, or a cause of scepticism, ridicule and error.

It appears to be proposed by some to distinguish the God of the moral law—and to place a barrier between the acts apparent in the physical world, and those which are imagined to have no such connection, because they are written in the Bible. But there is no work of the kind extant which abounds more in exact natural imagery, or the force of which depends more upon a correct comprehension of natural acts and functions, than the Hebrew scriptures. Unfortunately, our translators have not always possessed the same natural knowledge as the original writers. Natural science is now acknowledged even to be essential to comprehend the Hebrew scriptures, and the want of it has led to many errors in more ignorant ages. The discoveries and experience of the present day—an increased knowledge of the customs and manners, geography and natural history of the eastern countries, have done much to identify many of the parts of scripture, which were entirely hidden from us by our previous want of scientific information.

The word translated "quails" upon which the Israelites are said to have fed in the wilderness, is in now proposed to understand as "locusts." The "owl" should in some passages be rendered the "ostrich"—the "weasel," should read the "mole"—the "unicorn"—a "rhinoceros"—the "spider"—a "lizard"—the "dragon"—a "crocodile"—and in some cases, a "serpent." "Satyrs," which are imaginary creatures, are mentioned in the English version instead of "goats."

These are not matters of indifference—the natural objects are used as subjects of very impressive comparison and argument in the Bible, and we cannot justly comprehend the reason intended to be given by the reference, if we mistake the terms which are used. It is a duty, I think, to correct all such errors, as soon as we become persuaded they are so; for we have no right to use expressions in the name of God, which were not so delivered.

In Psalm lxxviii, 25, our translation has it—"man did eat angels' food"—Dr. Burrell, a celebrated clerical Hebrew critic, observes that the word *ananim* is used in no other place to denote angels—and seems here to mean *open* as in Psalm xxii, 12.

In the viii. chapter, 9th verse of Deuteronomy, there is a description of the products of the promised land; and among other things are read—"a land whose stones are iron—and out of whose hills thou mayst dig brass!" There can be no want of proper reverence in altering this passage. The word *brass* should read "copper," for brass is a product of art, being a mixed metal never found in a native state, and is not dug out of the hills like copper or iron.

[To be concluded next week.]

From the Baltimore Republican MAY 21.
NATIONAL CONVENTION.

It was a pleasant and animating spectacle to witness the meeting of the National Convention yesterday. We hazzard nothing in saying that so numerous and respectable a body of delegates from the different States of this happy Union, was never before assembled in this country upon any former occasion, for any purpose. They appeared to be all animated with the same feeling, and seemed to look only to the selection of individuals as candidates to the two highest offices within the gift of the American People, who would be most acceptable to the majority, who will be most likely to carry out the principles upon which our institutions are founded, and whose election may be expected to conduce the most to the honor of the People.

Proceedings of Convention of Delegates appointed by the Democratic Republicans in the several States of the Union, assembled in the city of Baltimore, May 20, 1835, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, May 20.

The members of the Convention having assembled at the place of worship of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, at 10 o'clock,

Mr. KREMER, of Pennsylvania, stated the objects of the meeting, and on his motion the Hon. ANDREW STEPHENSON, of Virginia, was unanimously called to the Chair.

Mr. STEPHENSON accordingly, upon taking his seat, arose and delivered the following ADDRESS.

To be called, unanimously, to preside over the deliberations of an assembly so numerous and enlightened as this, at such a time, and on such an occasion, is an honor that any man might justly be proud of. It would be an unworthy affectation in me, gentlemen, if I did not say that I receive with deep sensibility this high and distinguished mark of your confidence and favor, and shall cherish it through life with

feelings of profound respect and affectionate gratitude. On my part I can only promise an honest effort to justify the choice you have made, by the manner in which the duties of the station shall be performed. To enable me to do this with honor to myself and satisfaction to you, I shall need and expect your firm co-operation and considerate indulgence.

Although I am quite sure that you require no admonition from me as to the manner in which your proceedings and deliberations ought to be conducted, I shall be pardoned by you, I hope, in seizing this occasion to offer one or two suggestions, for your consideration. The objects for which we have assembled, apart from considerations of personal honor and character, are of a nature which especially demand that the proceedings of this Convention should not only be conducted with deliberation, dignity, and order, but marked by a spirit of the warmest harmony and union.

We are here, gentlemen, to perform a high and important duty to our country! Our venerable Chief Magistrate, following the example of illustrious predecessors, and with a patriotism worthy of himself, has already made known his determination, at the end of his present term to retire to the shades of private life, and a successor is to be appointed! As the period for this important election approaches, efforts will no doubt be made to divide and distract the Republican party, and to put in jeopardy, and possibly defeat the election of a President by the People, in their primary colleges—a result deeply to be deprecated by all who love their country, its repose, and union. Under such circumstances, we must all be sensible, that the union of our friends, and an election by the People, can only be secured by harmony, and concert, and by an adherence to the good old usage of our Republican fathers.

The amendments to the constitution, securing to the people this important election, as often and so zealously pressed upon Congress and the nation by our venerable President, having failed, the Democracy of the Union have been forced to look to a National Convention as the best means of concentrating the popular will, and giving it effect in the approaching election. It is in fact the only defence against a minority President; one which prudence recommends, precedent sanctions, and experience has proved to be effectual. We have been sent here from different parts of our extended country, to interchange freely sentiments and opinions, and present to the people two of our fellow-citizens for these high Executive offices. To do this with effect, and secure the triumphs of our principles, we must avoid every thing like sectional feelings and jealousies, and be willing to sacrifice all personal predilections and preferences. We must endeavor to reconcile, rather than create partialities.

Whatever may be our individual wishes in regard to the election, however we may prefer a northern, southern, eastern, or western man, we cannot expect a gratification of them, by placing the decision of the question on sectional considerations. Nothing, gentlemen, can be more inconsistent with a choice itself, than to regulate it by views, which, if acted on in the four quarters of the Union, must inevitably prevent its being made at all; saying nothing of the fatal effects of geographical divisions, all must know that it is impossible to determine the balance of eventual members in the Union in favor of any one division. It would be the height of visionary speculation to attempt the strength of this or that section as being superior to any one of the remainder eighteen months hence.

Local views, in State politics, may not be dangerous, but they become highly so when extended to the nation at large, and on a subject of this character.

There was a time, gentlemen, fresh in the recollection of all, when they brought us to the very verge of a dangerous collision, and on a question too, much less calculated to enlist state prejudices than this! The lesson we received cannot so soon be forgotten. It should continue a long time as a political beacon, indicating on what occasions and to what extent our Union may be put in jeopardy. Wherever, therefore, it becomes necessary for numbers to co-operate, individuals ought not, and cannot expect to enforce their own views, but must unite with others at that point, which most nearly approaches the wishes of all.

Imagine for a moment (by way of illustration) that on an emergency, the gallant crew of a vessel should disagree about the course to be taken—what, gentlemen, would you think of the sagacity and prudence of that individual, who would propose the expedient of cutting up the noble ship, that each man might seize his own plank, and steer for himself! I leave the application to you! Democracy in our country, gentlemen, cannot exist and be effectual, without mutual concession and compromise; and it is essential to satisfy, it must often be preserved at the expense of some sacrifices! On this subject no argument can be drawn, or means employed in reference merely to the locality of the individuals! The status are to be filled, and they who fill them, should know that their elevation has not been caused by their being in this or that section of the Union, or their having been born near the spot where the first revolutionary blood was spilt, nor obstructed in consequence merely of their residence being on the waters of the far west! Far otherwise. Let the inquiry be, Who is he that will combine the greatest republican strength in relation to the nation, and best preserve the unity of the Democratic party? Who is he that best understands the principles and nature of our Government, and will administer in the true spirit of the constitution? Who will carry out the principles of the Jeffersonian era,

and General Jackson's Administration—an Administration which has done so much to advance the prosperity and happiness of our country, and place it on the noble eminence on which it now stands! Such men, the candidates of no section, but the candidates of the People, ought to be supported.

Gentlemen, to succeed we must continue to be united and vigilant; for it is only by perpetual vigilance that Liberty is to be preserved. The People are as yet victorious, and the Democratic spirit, like the Genius of Liberty is pervading the land; but the enemy is still in the field and preparing for battle. If his motto be to divide and conquer, let ours be union and safety.

This is the spirit and temper in which should act, and these the considerations that suggest themselves to my mind. I throw them out for your consideration; you will give them the weight they merit. Let me in conclusion, again remind you that the subject is one, not only highly important, but dear to the People, and that it is our solemn duty to take care that in our hands it receives no injury. I ardently pray, gentlemen, that our deliberations may be harmoniously conducted, and that the result of our labors may promote the union, prosperity, and happiness of our beloved country.

The address was loudly and frequently applauded by the assembly, evincing upon the part of the members, great unanimity of feeling, and a cordial approbation of the sentiments expressed.

After Mr. Stevenson took his seat, prayers were offered up in behalf of the Convention, in a fervent, feeling manner, by the Rev. Mr. Clark, of this city, at the request of the Committee of Arrangements.

On motion of General SAUNDERS, of North Carolina.

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State be appointed, by the respective delegations, to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. HORN, of Pennsylvania, it was

Resolved, That the Pennsylvania delegation be excused from appointing a member of the said committee.

The following persons were appointed said Committee:

Maine—Jabez Bradbury.
New Hampshire—Ira A. Eastman.
Massachusetts—Jonathan Allen.
Rhode Island—Stephen Branch.
Connecticut—James C. Ballou.
Vermont—Charles Lindsley.
New York—Silas Wright, Jr.
New Jersey—Richard P. Thompson.
Maryland—Isaac McKim.
Virginia—Peter V. Daniel.
Delaware—George Reed.
North Carolina—Romulus M. Saunders.
Ohio—Samuel Medary.
Kentucky—Thomas J. Pew.
Georgia—William D. Martin.
Mississippi—John B. Nevitt.
Indiana—Samuel Milroy.
Illinois—Thomas S. Piv.
Missouri—Nathan Rouncy.
On motion of Mr. JOHN L. GRAHAM, of New York.

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each State be appointed to ascertain and report the names of the delegates of the several States who are in attendance on this Convention.

Committee to report the names of the Delegates:

Maine—Edward L. Osgood.
New Hampshire—Joseph M. Harper.
Massachusetts—Cayton P. Osgood.
Rhode Island—Thomas S. Taylor.
Connecticut—John Cotton Smith, Jr.
Vermont—Nathan B. Haswell.
New York—John L. Graham.
New Jersey—Elas B. Cannon.
Maryland—Thomas M. Forman.
Virginia—Richard C. Mason.
Delaware—William Kennedy.
North Carolina—Lewis D. Wilson.
Ohio—Daniel Safford.
Kentucky—Elijah Nuttall.
Mississippi—Sam'l A. Cartwright.
Indiana—Alexander A. Morrison.
Missouri—Franklin Cannon.
Louisiana—Martin Goreen, Jr.
The Committee reported the names of 621. The Convention then adjourned, to meet again to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

Thursday Morning, May 21, 9 o'clock.

The Convention assembled.

Mr. SANDERS, of N. C. from the committee appointed yesterday, to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Convention, made a report in part, accompanied by the following resolutions, which were severally adopted unanimously.

1. Resolved, That six Vice Presidents be appointed to aid the President of this convention in the discharge of his duties.

2. Resolved, That four Secretaries be appointed to record the proceedings of the Convention.

3. Resolved, That the rules of order adopted by the House of Representatives, of the United States, for its government, be adopted for the government of this convention, so far as the circumstances may be applicable.

In pursuance of the first of the foregoing resolutions, the following gentlemen were nominated and severally elected Vice Presidents of the Convention unanimously.

James Fenner, of R. I. 1st Vice President.
Edward Conner, of N. J. 2d do do
Opton S. Heath, of Md. 3d do do
Robert Strange, of N. C. 4th do do

John B. Nevitt, of Miss. 5th do do
Franklin Cannon, of Mo. 6th do do
In pursuance of the second Resolution, the following gentlemen were unanimously appointed Secretaries of the Convention.

Charles G. Atherton, of N. H.
John Cotton Smith, Jr. of Conn.
George H. Flood, of Ohio.

Thomas H. Brown, of Ia.

The Convention being organized, Mr. Graham, from the committee appointed yesterday for the reception of Delegates, made a report, accompanied by certain resolutions. The report and list of the Delegates having been read before any action was taken thereon.

The President informed the convention that a commodious room had been provided for its accommodation, and that the first Presbyterian Church had been procured for that purpose. On motion, the convention then took a recess for one hour and a half till 12 o'clock.

12 o'clock.

The Convention assembled pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. SANDERS from the Committee appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Convention, completed his report, by submitting the following additional resolutions.

4. Resolved, That in taking the vote for the nomination of President and Vice President, a majority of the delegation from each State shall designate the member or members, who shall give the vote of the State.

5. Resolved, That the delegates from each State in this Convention be entitled to as many votes in selecting suitable persons for the offices of President and Vice President, as such State is entitled to in the electoral college for the choice of three officers by law, and that two thirds of the whole number of votes given be required for a nomination and all questions connected therewith.

Mr. SANDERS, of N. C., remarked, that this resolution embraced two points: first, that each State should give the same number of votes in the Convention to which it would be entitled in the electoral College. Upon that part of the resolution, Mr. S. said he anticipated no difference of opinion, because it was in strict accordance with the constitution and law of the United States on the same subject. The second point was, that a majority of two thirds of the whole number should be required to constitute a choice of the distinguished individuals to be selected for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Mr. S. was directed by the committee to say, that upon the second point there existed a difference of opinion in the minds of the members of the committee; a portion thereof being of opinion that a majority only should be deemed requisite to a choice. The committee, however, had finally come to the conclusion that it would give a more imposing effect to the nomination, that that nomination should be made by a majority of two thirds of the Convention. He was further authorized to add that the object of this proposition, of requiring two thirds, was not only to give the nomination a more imposing effect, but also to produce greater harmony and union, and to avoid embarrassment. It was to be presumed that no one had the most remote desire to frustrate the proceedings, and provided a majority should on the first or second ballot fix upon an individual, it was reasonably to be expected that the minority would be disposed to yield, and unite with the majority, so as to produce the effect contemplated by the foregoing resolution. He trusted the Convention would adopt it, and made the motion accordingly.

Mr. ALLEN, of Mass., said he had the honor of being a member of the Committee, but had dissented from the resolution under consideration, and had done so on the old republican principles. He believed that the great fundamental principle of our government was that we should be governed by the will of the majority, and in an assembly like the present, composed of more intellectual power than had ever been brought together in this country since the days of the revolution, as well as of a greater number and he maintained that they ought not to introduce a principle directly, he would say, "in the face and eyes of the constitution." It was upon this principle that he had objected. Whoever might be the candidate, if he received a majority of the votes of this convention, Mr. A. would cheerfully subscribe to it, and give him his cordial support. He again expressed a hope that this convention would not establish a principle adverse to the great fundamental principles of our government, and he therefore moved to amend the resolution by inserting the word "majority" instead of "two thirds." With the purest motives in the world we might have a preference for this or that man, and it might be three weeks before a majority of two thirds could be fixed on one man.

Mr. P. V. DANIEL, of Virginia, made a few remarks in favor of the original Resolution, and Mr. ALLEN briefly rejoined.

The question was then taken, and Messrs. SANDERS of North Carolina, and Horn of Pennsylvania, having been appointed tellers, there appeared Ayes 231—Noes 210—so the amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. SANDERS begged leave to add a word or two further in explanation in reply to the gentleman's notion about being governed by the usages of the republican party, that in the convention which assembled at Baltimore three years ago, and which nominated a distinguished individual for the office of Vice President, a resolution was adopted, not only in the form, but he believed in the precise words of the one under consideration. Still, if the difficulty

contemplated by the gentleman from Massachusetts should arise, it would competent at any time for a majority of the convention to reconsider their vote and change the resolution.—Mr. S. hoped therefore that the resolution as reported from the committee would be at once adopted.

6. Resolved, That the candidates for President and Vice President, shall be designated severally; the candidate for President first, by the ballot or ballots of the person or persons selected to give the votes of the respective States, without nomination in convention; and that if a choice is not made upon the first balloting, the respective delegation shall retire and prepare for a second ballot, and continue this mode of voting until a selection is made.

Mr. SANDERS briefly explained. The committee proposed in the first place, that the ballot should first and separately be taken on a choice for President, and then on that of Vice President; and secondly, that any nomination in convention should be dispensed with. This course had been recommended for the purpose of preventing any violent, angry and unnecessary discussions that might otherwise arise. It was presumed that all the delegates had come there prepared to vote, and there was no necessity for discussion of any kind, which could result in no good, but on the contrary might be productive of much evil. The resolution was then agreed to.

7. Resolved, That a committee of five delegates be appointed by the President to draft an address to the people of the United States, or resolutions, to be submitted to the Convention, or both, as the Committee shall think most advisable.—Agreed to.

8. Resolved, That it be recommended to this Convention that its proceedings be opened each day with prayer, and that the Reverend Clergy of Baltimore, be requested to discharge that duty.—Agreed to.

Mr. OSGOOD, from the committee appointed to examine the credentials of the members, made a report in part. The report stated that two sets of Delegates had offered from the State of Pennsylvania, and that the committee not feeling themselves authorized to act definitively, had reported the names of both delegations; in the course of their inquiries they had found that one delegate had appeared from the territory of Arkansas, and two from that of Michigan, and the committee had reported a resolution to admit them to seats in the Convention with the same power as delegates from those territories in Congress.

A lengthy discussion ensued upon the proposition relative to the Pennsylvania delegation, in which Mr. Bell of Pennsylvania, Mr. Osgood of Mass. Mr. Kremer, of Penn. Mr. Miles, of Penn. Mr. Horn, of Penn. Mr. Branch, of R. I. Mr. Burden, of Penn. Mr. Mann, of Penn. Mr. Mathans, of Penn. Mr. Steriger, of Penn. participated, of which we hope to present a report hereafter.

Before any question was taken on the proposition of any of the amendments, the Convention took a recess till 4 o'clock.

4 o'clock.

The convention assembled. Mr. Kremer expressed a hope that the amendment proposed by Mr. Steriger, would be withdrawn, which was complied with, and Mr. Bell proposed a substitute.

The previous question was called for by Mr. Ranney, which was seconded by more than one fifth of the members.

Mr. WATKINS, of Virginia, called for the yeas and nays, but the call was not seconded.

The vote was then taken on the previous question, which was carried.

The resolution as submitted by the committees was then adopted.

It was then moved that on all questions to be decided by the Convention, the vote shall be taken by States, instead of per capita, if it be desired by any one State, each State to be entitled to a number of votes equal to their Presidential Electors, which was adopted.

Mr. HARPER, of New Hampshire, gave notice that on the assembling of the Convention, to-morrow morning, he should move for going into a vote for President and Vice President.

A communication was then presented and read, which will appear in our next.

It was moved that the communication be laid upon the table, and be printed in the journal of the proceedings, which was adopted.

The Convention then adjourned.

The following are the delegates in attendance on the Baltimore Convention from Maine.
Jabez Bradbury, Reuel Williams,
Nathaniel Clark, Amos Nourse,
Nathaniel G. Jewett, Edward L. Osgood,
Joseph Badger, Samuel Veazy,
Amos Hodgman, Timothy J. Carter,
Jacob Smith, Cyrus Moore,
Charles Jarvis, R. C. Johnson,
Otis L. Bridges.

From the Augusta Age.

The Wool-Buyer's Journal is out again in defence of the manufacturing monopolists. It mistakes the statement about a conspiracy of the wool-buyers, and then boldly sets to and demolishes the *misstatement*, leaving the statement itself untouched and unimpaired—a species of argument rather habitual than original with the editor of the Journal.

Does the editor think to throw dust in the eyes of the wool-growers, by the slang he uses about young men, the editorial quill, &c. Is truth less truth because written or spoken by a young man? Are young men necessarily fools or knaves, and such old men as the editor of the Journal necessarily wise and honest? If there is any one thing truly contemptible, it is

the policy which pronouncing which can take source, and no good in itself.

But does was the first the wool-grow tained silence been denounced ed to hide the be so ignorant deeply interested themselves the wool-grow prices—dirt and "marked" Agate was injured party Journal was wool-growers' political friends opened its mo or has any sp must vent it e

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